

**Draft Decision Notice**  
and  
**Finding of No Significant Impact**  
for  
**North Eagle Lake, Champs Flat and Lower Pine Creek Allotments**  
**Grazing Management Project**  
USDA Forest Service, Lassen National Forest  
Eagle Lake Ranger District  
Lassen County, California

## **Decision and Reasons for the Decision**

### **Background**

The 1995 Rescission Act (Public Law 104-19), directed that National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis be completed for all grazing allotments on National Forests to support re-issuance of livestock grazing permits. From each analysis, Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) would be developed to direct livestock management for the term of the associated permit. From 2005 through 2007, the US Forest Service was given authority to document environmental analysis of grazing allotments under a temporary Categorical Exclusion (CE) authority. The North Eagle Lake, Champs Flat and Lower Pine Creek Allotments were analyzed using the CE authority and a Decision Memo signed in 2006, however, the Forest was directed to re-analyze these allotments under an Environmental Assessment due to concerns over the use of the CE authority.

These allotments were analyzed together because one livestock herd grazes all three allotments in a deferred rotation system, with a second, smaller herd of livestock grazing a smaller, separate unit in the Champs Flat Allotment. The current grazing management systems have included rotating livestock through numerous pastures, resting riparian pastures from grazing during certain years, adjusting livestock numbers, and adjusting timing and length of grazing based on annual forage and water conditions.

The purpose of this project is to continue to permit livestock grazing on the North Eagle Lake, Champs Flat, and Lower Pine Creek Allotments using an adaptive livestock management strategy to reduce the impacts from grazing and move existing riparian vegetation and stream channel conditions toward desired conditions.

Pine Creek flows through these allotments and is important because it is the largest stream draining into Eagle Lake which provides the primary natural spawning habitat for the Eagle Lake rainbow trout (ELRT), historically native only to this system and highly adapted to the alkaline environment. The

portion of Pine Creek that flows through these allotments is intermittent, and flows are highly variable, depending on the amount of runoff from snowmelt during the spring. Since 1987, many projects within the Pine Creek watershed have improved conditions. In 1995, the Pine Creek Riparian and Fish Passage Improvement Project EA included changes in grazing management focused primarily on the mainstem of Pine Creek. The Pine Creek Restoration Project (2014) is awaiting implementation and will address some specific areas of the stream channel for improvements. The Confluence Meadow Project is awaiting implementation and the McKenzie Meadow Project has begun implementation. Both also address identified areas for restoration. These watershed projects use active methods that physically change the stream channel, move soil, and require the use of machinery. This EA focused more specifically on developing compatible livestock management and related actions to compliment the above activities to improve riparian function in the allotments and along Pine Creek.

The environmental assessment (EA) documents the analysis of two alternatives; the Proposed Action and No Grazing. The No Action Alternative (Current Management) was not analyzed in detail because it represents the existing condition from which management changes are intended to move resources toward desired conditions.

The Project area is located approximately 15 miles northwest of Susanville, CA, in portions of Townships 31, 32, and 33 North; Ranges 8, 9, 10 and 11 East; Mount Diablo Meridian. encompassing 74,569 acres. The allotments encompass 74,569 acres with areas of wide valleys surrounded by timbered slopes. They include a large part of the Pine Creek Valley, Champs Flat, Antelope Valley, Dow Butte and extend to a small portion of the west shore of Eagle Lake.

I have read the North Eagle Lake, Champs Flat and Lower Pine Creek Allotments Grazing Management Project Environmental Assessment (EA), reviewed the analysis in the project file, including documents incorporated by reference, and fully understand the environmental effects disclosed therein. I have also considered the comments submitted during collaboration, public scoping, legal notice, and comment pursuant to 36 CFR Part 218. Comments on the EA and how they were considered are available in the project file.

## **Decision**

Based upon my review of the alternatives, it is my decision to select Alternative 1- the Proposed Action, which is fully described in the EA on pages 9 through 28. My decision to implement Alternative 1 is based on information contained in the administrative record, including the EA, response to public comments, integrated design features incorporated into the alternatives, and environmental consequences (EA pages 30 through 80).

This decision authorizes livestock grazing on the North Eagle Lake, Champs Flat and Lower Pine Creek Allotments. Cattle will be permitted with Term Grazing Permits under variable grazing permit terms where numbers, type of livestock (cow/calf, yearlings, dry cows), dates and times may be adjusted when authorized by a Forest Officer, and may occur on a year-by-year basis. Seasons of use will be determined

based on range conditions, including forage production, water supply, and whether drought conditions exist. Seasons of use may occur from May to October, as long as total authorized Animal Unit Months (AUMs) are not exceeded for the allotments. The grazing schedule provides rest of at least one pasture unit each year, and rest may be for more than one year depending on resource objectives. Also, Pine Creek and Eagle Lake are important features on the landscape and in response to public comments additional management will be applied to reduce the amount time spent grazing in the Lakeshore Pasture and an alternative gathering pasture will be established. Timing and length of use periods along Pine Creek will be adjusted to allow for streambank stabilization and riparian vegetation improvement. Herd movement, grazing utilization standards and livestock management requirements will be implemented as described in the EA, pages 10-17.

It is my decision to implement the resource improvement projects described in the Proposed Action (EA pages 17-22) including new and modified range fences, aspen treatments, and watershed improvements. Projects will be scheduled to begin implementation during the 2021 field season and in subsequent years, depending on personnel, funding, and acquisition of necessary permits.

My decision includes all of the integrated design features and Best Management Practices (BMPs) necessary to protect resources within the North Eagle Lake, Champs Flat, and Lower Pine Creek Allotments Grazing Management project area. The integrated design features are described in detail on pages 22 through 28 of the EA.

## **Reasons for the Decision**

I have decided to implement Alternative 1 because I believe it most fully addresses the purpose and need which is described in the EA on pages 4 through 6. My decision is also based on comments generated through public scoping and careful consideration of the analysis presented in the North Eagle Lake, Champs Flat, and Lower Pine Creek Allotments Grazing Management Project EA and project specialist reports, including a review of relevant scientific information; a consideration of responsible opposing views; and the acknowledgement of incomplete or unavailable information, scientific uncertainty, and risk. Public input was considered during various phases of the project and is addressed within the project record.

When compared to the other alternatives this alternative will best meet the purpose and need of managing livestock in such a manner as to sustain healthy rangeland conditions, while improving and maintaining other resource values. This alternative continues livestock grazing as a legitimate use in the project area while allowing flexibility to ensure that management can meet herbaceous and browse utilization standards, riparian vegetation and streambank alteration standards, and meet other resource objectives for watershed condition. Alternative 1 provides for adaptive livestock management to respond to varying resource conditions from year to year. Livestock numbers and season of use can be adjusted for early season grazing in case of drought conditions and early removal dates to avoid late-season concerns about

forage or water availability or quality. The alternative schedules annual rest from grazing in pastures to provide vegetation a full season of growth and improve vegetative health. New fences will provide control of livestock within areas and modifications to existing fences will provide additional protection to cultural resources, streambanks and aspen stands. Watershed projects will provide alternative water sources for livestock and remove the attraction of existing waterholes along Pine Creek so riparian areas receive less overall livestock use, thus complementing other improvement projects with the objective of reconnecting the channel to the flood plain. The Lakeshore Pasture along the shoreline of Eagle Lake will be grazed one in three years instead of annually and an alternative fall gathering pasture will be established.

Numerous aspen stands within the project area have been identified for treatment. The hand-thinning treatments of conifers in aspen stands may be small in the big picture of aspen ecosystems, but will contribute to the overall emphasis made by the Eagle Lake District to sustain as many of the aspen that are present on the district as possible. Where needed, treated stands will be protected from browsing to allow new shoots to develop and improve the stand health.

This decision will also implement watershed improvements including the removal of waterholes along Pine Creek and developing alternative water sources in upland areas to draw livestock away from riparian areas. Unreliable waterholes will be recontoured and filled in where there are other reliable waterholes nearby. The headcut at Stanford Headquarters will be stabilized and recontoured to prevent further incision and protect the surrounding riparian and meadow vegetation.

These allotments encompass a large area (74,569 acres) and these projects are distributed across its entirety. They could be considered at a later time or under another analysis. However, I feel they are complementary to the analysis of the grazing management and it is appropriate to include them at this time to accomplish resource improvement at a more landscape level.

## **Alternatives Considered**

Two alternatives were considered in detail for the North Eagle Lake, Champs Flat, and Lower Pine Creek Allotments Grazing Management Project EA. These include Alternative 1 - Proposed Action and Alternative 2 - No Grazing.

Comments were received during the scoping and comment periods mostly focused on removing grazing from the shoreline of Eagle Lake, a very small portion of the overall grazing management, and reducing grazing along Pine Creek which has intermittent flows through all three allotments. Adjustments were made to the Proposed Action to incorporate some of the suggestions. I felt these comments did not require development of additional alternatives, as the modifications to Alternative 1 were not so different as to require an entirely new alternative. The changes improved on the proposed grazing strategy.

## **Alternative 1: Proposed Action**

Alternative 1 was developed to better define the existing Allotment Management Plan (AMP) and incorporate additional management strategies for responding to drought conditions, stream, riparian and watershed improvement while continuing cattle grazing on the North Eagle Lake, Champs Flat and Lower Pine Creek Allotments. Additionally, the opportunity existed to coordinate activities with other watershed improvement projects within the allotments that would complement the efforts for improving the conditions along Pine Creek.

Additional resource improvement projects include hand-thinning of conifer within aspen stands to improve health and recruitment of young trees. New fences would be constructed to provide better control and distribution of livestock. Some existing fences would be modified to better protect sensitive resources such as aspen, cultural sites, and streambanks.

The full description of Alternative 1 can be found on pages 9-28 of the EA.

## **Alternative 2: No Grazing**

The No Grazing Alternative would discontinue livestock grazing on the North Eagle Lake, Champs Flat, and Lower Pine Creek Allotments. The Term Grazing Permits would be cancelled.

Resource improvement projects including aspen, watershed improvement and rangeland structural improvements, would not be implemented under Alternative 2.

Structural rangeland improvements would not be maintained. Boundary fences would be re-assigned to adjacent permittees for maintenance.

Alternative 2 is described on page 28 of the EA.

## **Public involvement**

A proposal to analyze grazing management on the North Eagle Lake, Champs Flat, and Lower Pine Creek Allotments was listed in the Schedule of Proposed Actions (SOPA) starting on January 1, 2016. The proposal was provided to the public and other agencies for comment during scoping which began on March 6, 2018. Comments were received from Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board, Western Watersheds Project, California Cattleman's Association, and the permittees.

Comments received focused on the livestock management using standards and guides, livestock/wolf interactions, water quality, new water developments, and riparian/stream improvements. Comments were also received about fences, and other regulatory requirements from other agencies for project implementation.

No issues were raised during the scoping period that would necessitate development of additional alternatives to the proposed action. The analysis of the public comments is contained in the document titled, "RTC Pine Cr Allotment Project - Initial Scoping" (located in the North Eagle Lake, Champs Flat, and Lower Pine Creek Allotments Grazing Management Project record, ELRD office).

The draft North Eagle Lake, Champs Flat, and Lower Pine Creek Allotments Grazing Management Project EA was completed and made available July 14, 2020 to those who previously provided comments, Tribal representatives for Susanville Indian Rancheria, Pit River Tribe, Greenville Rancheria and Maidu Summit Consortium and Conservancy and a Legal Notice was published in the Lassen County Times. As part of the pre-decisional involvement process opportunity to comment was provided until August 15, 2020. Comments were received from Lahonton Regional Water Quality Control Board, three individuals, and an additional 12 emails with identical statements from individuals associated with a local community group. The Water Board expressed support for the Environmental Assessment with suggestions for displaying all the proposed projects and identifying an implementation schedule. Appendix A was added to the EA to display all actions by allotment and year of proposed implementation for each. Other comments focused on opinions about livestock grazing and the need to completely remove livestock from the forest and around Eagle Lake as a whole. The analysis of the public comments is contained in the document titled, "09172020\_CommentConsideration\_Pine Cr Allots" (located in the North Eagle Lake, Champs Flat, and Lower Pine Creek Allotments Grazing Management Project record, ELRD office).

## **Finding of No Significant Impact**

The significance of environmental impacts must be considered in terms of context and intensity, as defined by Forest Service Handbook 1909.15\_05. This means that the significance of an action must be analyzed in several contexts such as society as a whole (human and national), the affected region, the affected interests, and the locality. Significance varies with the setting of the proposed action. In the case of a site-specific action, significance usually depends upon the effects in the locale rather than in the world as a whole. Intensity refers to the severity or degree of impact (40 CFR 1508.27).

As the responsible official, I have evaluated the effects of the project relative to the definition of significance established by the CEQ Regulations (40 CFR 1508.13). I have reviewed and considered the EA and documentation included in the project record, and I have determined that the proposed action will not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment. As a result, an environmental impact statement will not be prepared. My rationale for this finding is as follows, organized by subsection of the CEQ definition of significance cited above.

### **Context:**

The local context of the proposed action is limited to the northeast portion of the Lassen National Forest, in the location described on page 1. The North Eagle Lake, Champs Flat and Lower Pine Creek Allotments are three of 49 grazing allotments across the entire Lassen National Forest and represent a relatively small portion of the land base. Out of a twelve-month year, the allotments are grazed for

approximately four months, June to September, total. Each allotment is grazed between 4-6 weeks, annually. The rotation grazing system along with the periods of rest for different pastures, further shortens the duration of time spent in any particular location, affecting an even smaller portion of the land base during a defined timeframe.

These allotments have been grazed for over 100 years by cattle. Over the last 50 years, permitted livestock numbers have remained relatively constant, but recent management changes in response to drought conditions and to meet standards and guidelines have resulted in fewer numbers being authorized from year to year. This voluntary reduction has continued to maintain the overall condition of the allotments. Fencing and water developments have greatly improved livestock distribution. Rotational grazing has been implemented to replace the long-time practice of season-long grazing over the entire area. The allotments provide summer and early fall forage for the permitted livestock and serves as an important part of the year-round ranching operation.

Proposed resource projects would take place in numerous locations across the allotments. Most would occur during the summer through early fall, many depending on soils being dry enough to avoid impacts from activities and equipment. Most of the watershed improvement projects, fencing, and aspen treatments would occur during a defined time period and would not be recurring.

Even in the context of seasonality and duration of activities, analysis prepared in support of the EA (listed on page 30 of the EA, hereby incorporated by reference, and available upon request), indicate that the Proposed Action would not pose significant short- or long-term effects.

### **Intensity:**

#### **(1) Impacts both beneficial and adverse.**

Effects determinations are summarized in the North Eagle Lake, Champs Flat and Lower Pine Creek Allotments Grazing Management Project EA (pages 30-80) and supporting analysis. Both beneficial and adverse effects have been taken into consideration when making the determination of significance. Beneficial effects have not, however, been used to offset or compensate for potential significant adverse effects.

#### **(2) Public health or safety.**

There will be no significant effects on public health and safety. Livestock grazing activities do not occur within developed campgrounds, along high traffic roadways, or on NFS lands where public would have contact with livestock manure or potentially affected waters from livestock manure that would cause human health issues.

#### **(3) Unique characteristics of the geographic area.**

There will be no significant effects on unique characteristics of the area or ecologically critical areas such as historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, or wild and scenic rivers. Wetlands will be managed to protect associated values through implementation of Integrated Design

Features described on pages 13 and 27 of the EA. Historic and cultural resources will be protected as required in the Programmatic MOU and as described in the LNF Grazing-Heritage Resource Management Strategy (2008) (see EA pages 24-26).

**(4) Highly controversial.**

The effects on the quality of the human environment are not likely to be highly controversial. There is no known scientific controversy over the impacts of the project.

**(5) Degree to which the possible effects on the human environment are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks.**

We have considerable experience with the types of activities to be implemented. The effects analysis shows the effects are not uncertain, and do not involve unique or unknown risk. Livestock grazing has occurred on western lands for more than a century. Many of the grazing practices that were incorporated decades ago are no longer used due to a better understanding of range conditions, the needs of livestock, and effects of grazing on resource values. With each decade range managers become more adaptive to changing conditions, which is reflected in continued improvement of rangeland health. The Lassen National Forest has allowed livestock grazing since its inception, thus there are no unknown or unique risks involved in continuing grazing on this allotment.

Watershed improvement activities, aspen treatments including conifer thinning, and fence building, are all activities the forest has implemented in other locations across the forest to manage and improve resource conditions. There are no unknown or unique risks involved in implementing these activities within the North Eagle Lake, Champs Flat or Lower Pine Creek Allotments (see EA pages 30-80).

**(6) Precedent for future actions with significant effects or decisions in principle about future considerations.**

The action is not likely to establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects. Any future decision to revise other allotment management plans would be analyzed separately and on their own merits to determine a future course of action. Future projects would require additional site-specific analysis and separate decisions as required under NEPA.

**(7) Relationship to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts.**

This decision does not represent potential significant cumulative adverse impacts when considered in combination with other past, ongoing, or reasonably foreseeable future actions.

A cumulative effects analysis was completed for each resource area. None of the specialists found the potential for significant adverse cumulative effects. The Past, Ongoing, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions Summary (PORFFA) can be found in the project record. Also, Integrated Design Features included in the action would avoid or minimize adverse cumulative effects and protect federally-listed threatened plants, cultural resources, wildlife, aquatic species, and other sensitive resources to the extent



that any residual effects would not be cumulatively significant. Biological Assessments and Evaluations, as well as other resource reports that disclose direct, indirect and cumulative effects, are in the project file and available from the District office.

**(8) Adverse effects on properties listed or eligible for National Register of Historic Places, or loss of significant scientific/cultural/historical resources.**

The action will have no significant adverse effect on districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The action will not cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources. Known cultural sites within the allotment have been identified and surveyed for livestock impacts. Mitigation measures for those sites being impacted by livestock activities have been identified and will be implemented. Additional monitoring is on-going in accordance with the Programmatic MOU and the LNF Grazing-Heritage Resource Management Strategy (2008). Both provide guidance and acceptable means for protecting cultural sites within active grazing allotments (see EA pages 36-40).

**(9) The degree to which this action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or critical habitat.**

The action will not adversely affect any endangered or threatened species or its habitat that has been determined to be critical under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, because no Federally Listed threatened or endangered species required analyzing for this project.

Due to the project area being outside the range of the species, or due to the lack of suitable habitat or habitat components in the project area, the action alternatives would have “no effect” on the following Federally Listed threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat: northern spotted owl, valley elderberry beetle, Central Valley steelhead distinct population segment (DPS), Central Valley chinook salmon evolutionary significant unit (ESU), Delta smelt, Winter-run chinook salmon ESU, California red-legged frog, Shasta crayfish, conservancy fairy shrimp, vernal pool fairy shrimp.

In early January 2012, the first gray wolf (federally-listed, threatened) in 80 years was documented in California. OR-7, an individual wolf that moved over a very wide area during that year, was at times near or along the periphery of the Lower Pine Creek Allotment area. We do not believe that re-issuance of this on-going grazing permit would negatively affect wolves and their habitat. This is because the Lassen Pack has moved into the landscape of the Lassen National Forest where there is a long history of on-going grazing. It is not a new use being proposed for this landscape. There is no den site or rendezvous sites within or near the allotments, although there have been sporadic livestock/wolf conflicts during the last 2-3 years.

Also, the existing condition would not materially be changed by re-issuance of this permit. Some of the included actions, such as watershed improvements and aspen treatments would marginally benefit habitat for prey species such as deer and pronghorn. Therefore, due to lack of effects to the wolves in general,

we believe that re-issuance of this long-held permit would not cause direct, indirect or cumulative effects to gray wolves.

Nothing in this NEPA document supersedes the ESA and its regulations. Any issues with wolf-caused livestock depredation would be resolved with the USFWS in its regulatory capacity. Additionally, Integrated Design Features are included in the Proposed Action to address any concerns.

A determination of “may affect individuals or their habitat, but not likely to result in a trend towards federal listing or loss of species viability” was made for the following Forest Service Sensitive Species: northern bald eagle, northern goshawk, greater sandhill crane, pallid bat, fringed myotis, Townsend’s big-eared bats and western bumble bee and Eagle Lake rainbow trout (see EA pages 61-72 and 77-80).

**(10) Whether the action threatens a violation of Federal, State, or local law or requirement imposed for the protection of the environment.**

The action will not violate Federal, State, and local laws or requirements for the protection of the environment. It is fully consistent with the Lassen National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1993) as amended by the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment Records of Decision (2001, 2004). This action is also in full compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Rescission Act of 1995 (P.L.104-19), and is consistent with the National Forest Management Act of 1976, the Clean Water Act [as amended in 1972 (Public Law 92-500) and 1977 (Public Law 95-217)], and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-205).

## **Findings required by other laws and regulations**

My decision complies with all aspects of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 and all other applicable laws and regulations, including:

### **The Lassen National Forest LRMP as amended**

This decision is consistent with the 1992 *Lassen National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan* (LRMP) and 1993 *Record of Decision* (ROD) as amended by the *Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment* (SNFPA) FSEISs and RODs (2001, 2004), and the *Sierra Nevada Forests Management Indicator Species* (SNF MIS) Amendment FEIS and ROD (2007). Upland and riparian vegetation use standards are applied as well as integrated design features for botany, cultural resources, wildlife, hydrology and soils. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are a part of the term permits and the Allotment Management Plans.

### **National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 1966, as amended (P.L. 89-665, 80 Stat.915)**

This action is in conformance with regulations of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 1966, as amended (P.L. 89-665, 80 Stat.915); Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA); Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (1990: P.L. 101-601); and American Indian Religious Freedom Act (1978: P.L. 95-341), and as called for by the First Amended Regional

Programmatic Agreement among the U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region, California State Historic Preservation Officer, and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding the Process for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for Undertakings on the National Forests of the Pacific Southwest Region (USDA 2001) (Regional PA) (EA pages 36-37).

### **Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-205)**

This decision is consistent with the Endangered Species Act as found in the botany, wildlife, and aquatic species biological evaluations and biological assessments. Section VII of the Endangered Species Act requires Federal agencies to consult with the United States Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) and/or the United States Department of Commerce National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), whichever is appropriate, during project planning when Threatened or Endangered species, or their associated critical habitat, may be affected by a project.

### **Clean Water Act [as amended in 1972 (Public Law 92-500) and 1977 (Public Law 95-217)]**

All Federal agencies must comply with the provisions of the Clean Water Act. The Clean Water Act regulates forest management activities near federal waters and riparian areas. This decision meets the terms of the Clean Water Act for non-point sources of pollution, primarily pollution caused by erosion and sedimentation. Compliance with the Clean Water Act is accomplished through implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for National Forests in California (USDA FS 2000a).

The State and Regional Water Quality Control Boards entered into agreements with the U.S. Forest Service to control non-point source discharges by implementing control actions certified by the State Water Quality Control Board and the EPA as BMPs. BMPs are designed to protect and maintain water quality and prevent adverse effects to beneficial uses both on-site and downstream. In addition, the land disturbing activities will be dispersed in time and space so that the sub-watersheds will not reach or exceed the threshold of concern for overall watershed disturbance.

### **Objection Opportunities**

This decision will be made in accordance with the procedures described in 36 CFR 218, Subparts A and B, which provides for a pre-decisional review process.

Only those individuals and organizations who previously submitted timely, specific written comments regarding a proposed project or activity during scoping or any other instance where the responsible official solicited written comments, have standing to file an objection (36 CFR 218.5(a)).

### **Implementation**

As per 36 CFR 218.12, if no objections are filed within the 45-day legal objection period, this decision may be signed and implemented on, but not before the fifth business day following the close of the objection-filing period. If an objection is filed, a 45-day objection resolution period would follow, and the

decision cannot be signed or implemented until the reviewing officer has responded in writing to all pending objections.

## Contact person

For additional information concerning this decision or the Forest Service process, contact: KC Pasero, Eagle Lake Ranger District, 477-050 Eagle Lake Road, Susanville, CA 96130, (530) 257-4188.

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Carol Thornton  
District Ranger  
Eagle Lake Ranger District

Date:

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